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treaties of arbitration with other nations, especially with the United States.

Hezekiah Butterworth, editor of the *Youth's Companion*, is writing a poem for the opening of the Chicago Peace Congress. It will probably be entitled "The White Bordered Flag." Those who have read Mr. Butterworth's poems on kindred subjects will expect a rich treat in this one.

Some of the Central and South American Republics seem to be in a chronic state of political disturbance. Though for the most part these disturbances do not assume the proportions of revolution, they are productive of much evil. They seem to spring from two causes, either from corruption and mismanagement on the part of the governments, or from unscrupulous ambition on the part of those stirring up sedition. The sense of justice and fairness, the love of righteousness and truth, of mercy and kindness, seem to be sadly wanting in our Southern brethren. Peace can not come until these qualities exist.

The United States naval ordnance officers have undertaken the development in this country of smokeless powder. During the past year fifteen hundred pounds have been made at the factory at Newport, and the quantity is to be much increased. The officers believe that the American variety will prove to be the best smokeless powder in the world.

Memorial Day, the 30th of May, was observed as a holiday in nearly all parts of the land. There were orations and processions and the strewing of flowers, but for the most part the day was given up to pleasure. In places the speakers took advantage of the occasion to call attention to the peaceful future which is before us when there will be no more dead soldiers' graves to decorate.

The subject of arbitration and peace will be discussed in orations and debates by many young men and women during commencement season.

Mr. Cremer has secured the sixteenth of June for the presentation of his motion in the House of Commons in favor of a permanent treaty of arbitration with the United States.

Hon. Robert Treat Paine, president of the American Peace Society, is to read the opening paper at the International Charities' Congress at Chicago on Monday, June 12th. Mr. Paine has long been connected with the Board of Associated Charities in this country.

#### PERSONAL MENTION.

A correspondent, writing of Rev. Hugh Price Hughes' inability to attend the Peace Congress in August, says of him: "I need scarcely say that he has the deepest sympathy with the peace movement and that of late he has very frequently, both in London and on provincial platforms, advocated a permanent treaty of arbitration between England and the United States. You will be glad to learn that nothing he ever says is received with more boundless enthusiasm by great representative gatherings of English people in every part of the kingdom."

Mrs. L. Ormiston Chant of London, who is to read a paper at the Chicago Peace Congress, is now in this country. She attended and spoke before the Boston Woman's Suffrage Association on the 10th of May and has since attended the Congress of Representative Women at Chicago. She is an able advocate of the peace cause as well as of all other reforms which concern the welfare of women and of mankind in general.

E. T. Moneta, President of the Lombard Peace Union at Milan, Italy, who by the way expects to be at the Chicago Congress in August, writes that the series of peace addresses, undertaken under the auspices of their Committee, in view of the coming Congress at Chicago, has been very successful. The audiences have been large and enthusiastic, and have had in them many students.

Frau Fischer-Lette, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, has arrived in this country to attend the Congress of Representative Women, the Congress for the Promotion of Public Morality and the Temperance Congress in Chicago. She is one of the most devoted friends which the peace cause has in Germany and has attended nearly all the recent peace congresses in Europe.

Hon. Wm. E. Curtis, chief of the Bureau of American Republics, has been asked to resign his position. It is supposed that this is the first step toward the abolition of the Bureau, which was organized during the last administration for the purpose of gathering information in connection with the various American Republics.

John Ruskin was offered by Mr. Gladstone the poet-laureateship of England. But as he was not a poet he decided not to render himself ridiculous by accepting the offer. The position has since been offered to Lewis Morris and accepted. The sensible thing would have been to do away with the laureateship.

## THE LATE EARL OF DERBY.

Perhaps no eminent statesman of modern times has, both by word and deed, done more for the cause of Peace than the late Earl of Derby. It was in a great degree through his influence that Great Britain was saved from being dragged into the Russo-Turkish War by the Jingoistic Earl of Beaconsfield. And Lord Derby resigned his seat in the Cabinet rather than support the latter in his dangerous designs. He rendered valuable aid also in promotion of the Alabama Arbitration. On several occasions, when in office he received Deputations from the Peace Society with marked friendliness and sympathy. On one such occasion he remarked, when Minister for Foreign Affairs (in 1868), "I think I may congratulate the members of the Peace Society that their principles are becoming more popular." And referring to the prospects of future pacific progress, he added, "And then, gentlemen, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that the ideas and principles you have been propagating will have had much to do in bringing to pass this better condition of things." He was the author of the well-known saying, "The greatest of British interests is the interest of Peace." And, again, in opposition to what has been termed "a spirited policy" of annexation or conquest, he remarked (in connection with the foolish and disastrous mission of General Gordon to Khartoum): "I want to know where obligations of this kind are to end. Have we no duties nearer home? We have got quite black men enough, and we had better not go in for more." His death is a great national loss, in many ways. He was a great friend and admirer of John Bright; and probably the influence of the latter had much weight in the formation of some of his own opinions.—*Herald of Peace (London)*.

## THE LATE ADOLPHE FRANCK.

We desire to associate ourselves with our French brethren, and with the friends of justice and peace everywhere, in an expression of respect and esteem for the late Adolphe Franck, who died on the 9th ult., at the age of eighty-three.

He was, for many years, president of "The French Society of the Friends of Peace," a Professor of the Collège de France, and member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science. He was the author of the "Dictionnaire des Sciences Philosophiques," of "The Religious Philosophy of the Hebrews," and of "The Philosophy of Penal Law." In his lectures on international law at the College of France, and in addresses delivered by him before the Academy of Moral and Political Science, he showed himself an earnest and able advocate of international arbitration. "No one surpassed him in the ardor of his efforts on behalf of goodness; no one had a stronger faith in justice, no one a more hearty belief in liberty.—*Les Etats Unis d'Europe*.

Lady Henry Somerset was on the 3d of May re-elected President of the British Women's Temperance Association. Thereupon the minority left the convention in indignation, saying that the introduction of politics into the society would ruin its usefulness. We wish all the temperance workers could dwell together in peace.

Mr. T. Holmes, F. R. C. S., the translator of the Baroness Von Suttner's "Die Waffen Nieder," is one of the two Vice-Chairmen of the International Arbitration and Peace Association. He has rendered a great service to the cause of peace by putting into such excellent idiomatic English this remarkable work. It was under the auspices of the Association of which he is so active and valuable a member that the translation was undertaken.

The death of Robert W. McAll at Paris on the 11th of May removes one of the foremost missionary leaders of our time. The story of his work in France is so well known that no extended reference to it is needed. He entered upon his labors in Paris just at the close of the Franco-Prussian War, drawn thither by the absence of gospel work among the masses of the French people. At first his task was rendered doubly difficult by the suspicion of the officers of the law and by the prevailing ignorance of spiritual truth. During the first years the meetings of the mission were often stormy and disorderly. But at last the work won the sympathy of the working classes for whom it was established and of the magistrates as well. It has now something like one hundred stations in different parts of France. This mission has accomplished the immense task of reopening France to the simple gospel of Jesus Christ, and whatever may be its future history, as an interdenominational mission, it has already accomplished enough to give it rank as one of the great missionary enterprises of Christian history.

## EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

May-day in Europe passed off this year without any labor riots. There were processions and banners and speeches but no attempts at violence. In several countries preparations had been made for prompt suppression of riots, but none occurred.

Sunday-opening has at last opened. The Local Directory of the Exposition decided on the 12th of May that the Fair should be opened on Sundays. At a later date the National Commissioners met and by a vote of thirty to twenty-seven, a mere quorum being present, decided in favor of opening. It was expected, after this decision was reached, that Attorney General Olney would issue an injunction on behalf of the Government against opening the gates on Sunday. This he decided that he could not do until the overt act was committed. This has now been done. On the 28th of May the gates were thrown wide and the crowds let in. It seems that the buildings were open, too, and most of the exhibits uncovered. The saloons in the city are said to have been nearly deserted